



U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)

CENTRAL ASIA REGION – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #40, Fiscal Year (FY) 2002

August 2, 2002

Note: This Situation Report updates previous Central Asia Task Force Situation Reports and Fact Sheets. New information is italicized.

BACKGROUND

Two decades of war in Afghanistan, including a decade-long Soviet occupation and ensuing civil strife, left Afghanistan impoverished and mired in an extended humanitarian crisis. Government infrastructure, including the ability to deliver the most basic health, education, and other social services, collapsed. Severe restrictions by the Taliban, including a restriction on women working outside the home, added to the impact of poverty, particularly on the many households lacking able-bodied adult men. A devastating regional drought compounded the crisis, drying up wells, parching agricultural land, killing off livestock, collapsing rural economies, and eventually exhausting the coping mechanisms of many ordinary Afghans, forcing them to leave their homes in search of food and water.

International relief agencies, with support from the United States (U.S.), have long been active in providing humanitarian assistance to the Afghan people, even during the restrictive years of the Taliban. On October 7, 2001, a Coalition-led military campaign against al Qaeda and Taliban forces began, and by December 2001, the Taliban had collapsed. The new Afghan Interim Authority (AIA) was sworn in on December 22, 2001, increasing humanitarian access to the country and beginning the process of recovery and rehabilitation. The selection of President Hamid Karzai and his cabinet during the Emergency Loya Jirga in June 2002 inaugurated the Islamic Transitional Government of Afghanistan (ITGA). More than one million refugees and a half a million internally displaced persons (IDPs) have returned to their homes to assist in the rebuilding effort. The U.S. Agency for International Development's Disaster Assistance Response Team (USAID/DART) began its emergency coordination work in response to the regional drought in June 2001, and a USAID/OFDA Program Office in Kabul continues to assess the humanitarian needs of vulnerable Afghans, and to monitor the relief programs of its implementing partners.

Afghanistan: Numbers at a Glance

Total population (CIA Factbook).....	26,813,057	Internally Displaced (UNDP/OCHA)	
Old Caseload Refugees as of August 2001 (UNHCR)		Estimate as of December 1, 2001	1,300,000
Pakistan	2,000,000	Registered total as of February 20, 2002	
Iran	1,500,000	north and northeast.....	500,000
		south and west	420,000
Refugee Returns Since January 1, 2002 (UNHCR)		Estimate as of August 1, 2002 (UNHCR)	
Pakistan (vol. assisted since March 1)	1,300,000	north and northeast.....	384,500
Pakistan (spontaneous)	180,000	south and west	474,000
Iran (voluntary assisted since April 9)	112,600		
Iran (spontaneous)	61,000	Internally Displaced Returns Since January 1, 2002	
Central Asian states	10,000	(IOM)	
		Total as of August 2, 2002 (vol. assisted).....	218,286
		Total since December 2001 (spontaneous)...	400,000

FY 2001/2002 U.S. Government (USG) Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan* \$665,990,014
FY 2001/2002 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan \$88,208,180

CURRENT SITUATION

Overview. President Hamid Karzai made a number of appointments to local and provincial government. Efforts at disarmament continue in the north and northeast. Armed clashes broke out between Ismail Khan and Pashtun rivals in western Afghanistan. A suspected suicide bomber was caught in Kabul with a car full of explosives. Ongoing military activity in eastern Afghanistan has led to a suspension of some U.N. missions in the area. U.N. agencies and the

NGO community met in Kabul to discuss strategies for humanitarian assistance delivery this winter. The World Food Program (WFP) is warning that a shortage in donor contributions will lead to a break in the food aid pipeline this fall. The results of preliminary crop assessments show increased production due to better rains during the last harvest, but a continuing large grain deficit. The U.N. reports that chronic malnutrition levels remain persistently high. A three-day polio vaccination campaign targeted high-risk districts in the south.

Political/Military. On July 29, Radio Afghanistan announced that ITGA President Karzai appointed a new mayor of Kabul. The previous mayor, who served in the same position in the early 1990's and was re-instated after the fall of the Taliban in 2001, offered to resign after Karzai told business leaders that there was corruption in city hall.

On July 28, ITGA President Karzai announced the appointment of four governors of the central provinces of Logar, Kunar, Baghlan, and Laghman. The appointees will replace four men who had assumed the governorships following the fall of the Taliban in December.

On July 26, Karzai appointed the brother of recently assassinated ITGA Vice-President Abdul Qadir to serve as governor of Nangarhar province. Karzai has not made a decision regarding a replacement for the vacant vice-president position. On July 22, thousands had peacefully protested in Jalalabad calling on Karzai to appoint Qadir's brother to the governor's post. On July 26, another rally was held in Jalalabad demanding the arrest of Qadir's killers.

The U.N. Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) reports that a locally administered disarmament program in the northern province of Balkh involving the forces of Abdul Rashid Dostum's Junbish Party, Atta Mohammad's Jamiat Party, and UNAMA observers has to date collected 400 weapons. According to the Institute of War and Peace Reporting, a national campaign to collect weapons under the ITGA Defense Ministry's Commission for Collecting Arms has thus far gathered 50,000 heavy and light armaments from five provinces in the northeast.

Security. According to news reports, on July 31 fighting broke out between the forces of Herat Governor Ismail Khan and a local Pashtun warlord 40 miles west of Herat city. Several dozen casualties were reported. Separately, during the week of July 6, a local commander south of Herat took control of a number of checkpoints in the area around Shindand city in southern Herat Province, reportedly with support from the Governor of Kandahar Province. Khan responded with 2,000 troops to confront the local commander, resulting in several days of fighting and at least 25 deaths. During the week of July 22, representatives from the ITGA succeeded in negotiating a ceasefire. UNAMA reports that limited fighting also broke out in Herat during the week of July 14 between Khan's forces and forces of a local commander who recently separated himself from

Khan's control. Khan is reportedly massing a larger force, including tanks, to confront the splinter militia.

On August 1, UNAMA reports that the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) offices in the city of Kandahar were attacked with a hand grenade thrown by an assailant on a motorbike. Initial reports said that the explosion shattered windows but did not cause any injuries.

On July 29, the Afghan Department of National Security announced the arrest in Kabul of a man whose car was wired with a half a ton of explosives. The man reportedly intended to use his car as a suicide weapon, but was stopped by police after he fled from a minor traffic accident approximately 300 meters from the U.S. Embassy. Afghan authorities expressed concern that the intended target may have been President Karzai or another member of his cabinet. Two Afghan cabinet members have been assassinated this year, one in February and one more recently in July.

In the eastern provinces of Paktia and Khost, U.N. Missions were suspended this week following an increase in military activity by local factional leaders, al-Qaeda elements, and Coalition forces. On July 27, news reports indicated several Coalition soldiers were injured and two Afghans soldiers killed in a gun battle in Paktia Province.

In the northern districts of Uruzgan Province, several NGOs report that low level drug-related conflict and criminal banditry have recently increased, as has the production of poppy.

On July 27, UNAMA reported that police in Herat delivered a notice to the UNAMA compound in Herat recommending that all U.N. agencies and international NGOs hire armed guards for their compounds. The local office of the ITGA Ministry of Foreign Affairs had endorsed the notice. U.N. officials informed the local police that they were satisfied with the existing U.N. security procedures, and the police departed. No other international agency reported receiving a notice.

On July 20, a public bus traveling in the central highland Bamiyan Province moved off the main road and hit a land mine. According to news reports, eleven passengers were killed and thirteen more injured. Vehicles from three international NGOs operating in the area transported the injured to the local hospital. The incident highlights the continuing threat landmines pose to civilians in Afghanistan.

On July 18, unknown attackers killed the Deputy Investigations Officer of the ITGA Ministry of the Judiciary in Kandahar. On the same day, two soldiers of the Afghan National Army were killed by assailants on a motorbike in Kandahar.

On July 18, clashes between Afghan National Army troops and local factional forces in the eastern province of Nangarhar led to the temporary suspension of U.N. missions to that province. On July 12, local police in Jalalabad, searched for and found a mobile rocket launcher 25 kilometers to the southwest of Jalalabad following information indicating a planned attack on the city.

Winter Preparation. *The U.N. Joint Logistics Center (UNJLC) hosted a two-day workshop in Kabul on July 14-15 for field staff of U.N. agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to develop a common humanitarian assistance strategy for the coming winter. The workshop, attended by USAID/OFDA field staff, revealed that NGOs, U.N. agencies, and in some cases ITGA provincial officials have already been working towards a strategy with broad-based support. The strategy has several main elements: pre-positioning of food and non-food supplies in areas which will become cut-off by winter weather; improving humanitarian and market access roads connecting districts and keeping these areas open through cash-for-work projects during winter months; and placing small relief centers with commodities in district capitals to prevent displacement of vulnerables to larger urban centers. A follow-up meeting with donors in Kabul will take place August 6.*

Food Aid and Agriculture. *WFP is warning that based on the current level of donor contributions, there will be a complete break in the wheat pipeline in November. Serious pipeline problems in May and June resulted in distributions for those months falling significantly below expectations. In June, WFP had intended to provide 64,890 MT of food assistance to beneficiaries in their "emergency" category; however, only 12,885 MT were actually provided, 20 percent of the original target. In the areas of food for teacher training and food for education, only five percent of the target food assistance was delivered in May and only 3 percent in June.*

Data from this year's FAO / WFP Afghanistan Crop and Food Assessment, conducted following the recent harvest, are still being analyzed. Preliminary results indicate that while yields have increased due to better precipitation in those areas that were planted

this season, Afghanistan will still experience an overall grain deficit of more than one million MT. The survey also indicated that the livestock sector has been decimated, with the size of herds down by more than 90 percent in some areas. WFP's 2002-2003 Vulnerability and Analysis Mapping (VAM) assessment has begun. Results will be available sometime in September.

According to WFP, the ongoing traders' strike at the Spin Boldak/Chaman border crossing with Pakistan has not yet affected the delivery of food aid into Afghanistan. The delivery of commercial goods from southwestern Pakistan to Kandahar has been impacted by the strike. The traders are protesting against the rise in transportation fares following a decision by Spin Boldak district officials to set prices.

Since September 11, 2001, the United Nations World Food Program (WFP), with support from USAID, has dispatched more than 575,000 MT of food into Afghanistan, assisting some 9.8 million Afghans.

IDPs and Refugees. *Due to budgetary constraints including an unexpectedly high level of return, UNHCR has been forced to cut programming and to focus on four priority areas of assistance provision: returnee travel and limited reintegration packages, protection, shelter, and water.*

More than 1.4 million Afghan refugees have been assisted in returning home through the joint UNHCR and ITGA voluntary repatriation program that began on March 1. Kabul and Nangarhar province in the east have together absorbed more than 800,000 of the new arrivals, or nearly two out of every three returnees. UNHCR expects more than two million Afghans to return home in 2002.

Nearly 1.3 million Afghans have voluntarily returned from Pakistan since March 1, with 90 percent passing through the Takhtabaig voluntary repatriation center near Peshawar, Pakistan. More than half of these returnees from Pakistan came from North West Frontier Province, and 10 percent from Punjab.

On July 26, the voluntary repatriation program was disrupted by the temporary closing of the Torkham border crossing in Pakistan's North West Frontier Province (NWFP). The crossing closed following a dispute between border officials involving Afghans allegedly entering Pakistan without the proper documentation. Some 500 Afghan returnee families were stranded by the closure until the border re-opened on July 29.

According to UNHCR, more than 112,000 Afghans have returned home from Iran since its program began on April 9. Afghans return through the Milak-Zaranj border crossing in the south or the northern Islam Qala border at Dogharun, which is averaging 6,000 returnees a week. From Islam Qala, many returning Afghans have gone on to areas outside Herat Province, mainly to Kabul and other urban centers. According to UNHCR, the largest group of Afghan returnees from Iran, constituting 45 percent of the total, are single men between the ages of 18 and 45. Some 80 percent of those returning have been in Iran for between one and three years.

UNHCR this week expressed concern over a marked increase recently in the number of Afghans deported from Iran. On a single day in mid-July, more than 500 Afghans were deported. In a related development, UNHCR is also concerned about a decision by the Government of Iran to set a deadline of August 11 for Afghans who are not registered in Iran to obtain exit permits and leave the country.

UNHCR reports that approximately 10,000 Afghans have been assisted in returning home from the northern Central Asia states, including the Tajik-Afghan border and Turkmenistan.

UNHCR has been working on improvements at the Zarey Dasht site in Kandahar Province for relocating some 90,000 refugees/IDPs from the Chaman/Spin Boldak border crossing. UNHCR hopes to carry out the relocation during the first weeks of August.

Since early July, IOM has helped more than 28,500 IDPs with return to their places of origin in the northern, central, and western parts of Afghanistan. Most of the IDPs had been living in IDP camps in Balkh and Herat provinces. While returns from Kabul this summer have been slower than expected, more than 1,300 IDPs were assisted by IOM to return home from the capital during the past 10 days.

On August 3, IOM plans to conduct a bread ration card distribution in Maslakh camp outside Herat, which should provide a better indication of the actual number of remaining IDPs in that camp.

At current funding levels, IOM plans to assist returns for approximately 80,000 IDPs from now until the end of September. IOM estimates that there will remain an estimated 300,000 IDPs in the north, central, and western regions. Since mid-January, IOM has assisted in the return of more than 218,000 IDPs to homes in 25 of the 32 provinces.

UNAMA reports that 80 Pashtun families were recently displaced from an area along the Turkmen-Afghan border in Badghis Province to Herat. A joint UNHCR/UNAMA mission subsequently traveled to the area to try and halt the further displacement of the remaining 4,850 Pashtuns living in the same district.

Health. *According to the U.N. System Standing Committee on Nutrition, the overall nutrition situation within Afghanistan remains precarious. Continuing drought, physical insecurity, and acute food insecurity in many areas of the country were cited as factors. While the current nutritional situation is not yet critical, reflecting the robustness of Afghan coping mechanisms and the magnitude of international assistance provided, a seasonal decrease in nutritional status over the summer months can be expected in line with the diarrheal season. The U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) reports that nearly half of Afghan children suffer from chronic malnutrition.*

In an effort to reach high-risk districts in southern Afghanistan, UNICEF coordinated a three-day polio vaccination "mop-up" campaign from July 23-25. Volunteers were able to reach an additional 85,000 children under the age of five who had previously been unvaccinated. Another round of the National Immunization Days polio vaccination campaign is set to begin in September. Some 10 million Afghan children have been vaccinated thus far in 2002.

The World Health Organization (WHO) has sent a team to a number of villages 35 miles southeast of Jalalabad in Nangarhar Province to investigate a suspected outbreak of cholera. More than 200 people in the area are reported to be suffering from mild to chronic diarrhea; however, only two of these cases have thus far been confirmed as cholera.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Background. On October 4, 2001, Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs Christina B. Rocca redeclared a complex humanitarian disaster in Afghanistan for FY 2002. To date, FY 2001 and FY 2002 USG humanitarian assistance for Afghanistan has been provided by USAID/OFDA, Food for Peace (USAID/FFP), Democracy & Governance (USAID/DG), Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration

(State/PRM), Department of State's Humanitarian Demining Program (State/HDP), the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (State/INL), the Department of Defense (DOD), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The assistance is for displaced persons inside Afghanistan and Afghan refugees in neighboring countries.

On March 26, 2002, U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan Robert P. Finn issued a disaster declaration due to the earthquake in Baghlan Province. USAID/OFDA responded by providing an additional \$25,000 in Disaster Assistance Authority to ACTED, one of many USAID-funded grantees that are providing humanitarian assistance to the affected population.

In Tajikistan, on October 10, 2001, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires James A. Boughner declared a disaster due to drought, and requested funds for a seed and fertilizer distribution program. USAID/OFDA responded by providing \$998,180 through the U.S. Embassy to Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) for the purchase and distribution of winter wheat seeds and fertilizer.

USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE

Personnel. On June 7, the USAID/OFDA Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) based in Kabul was deactivated to become a USAID/OFDA Program Office. The USAID/DART had been in the region since June 2001. USAID/OFDA staff in Kabul will continue to coordinate with the humanitarian relief community, assess the humanitarian situation, and monitor USAID/OFDA programs.

OTHER USG ASSISTANCE

New Actions. U.S. Department of State's Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) has provided \$2 million to UNICEF in support of education and water/sanitation programs for returning refugees.

State/PRM has provided \$1 million to UNHCR in support of programs for Afghan refugee children in Pakistan.

State/PRM has provided Church World Services with \$679,061 in support of programs of income generation, literacy, and math training for female refugee returnees and IDPs.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CENTRAL ASIA

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
AFGHANISTAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY FY 2002				
USAID/OFDA				
	Action Contre La Faim (ACF)	Malnutrition, disease prevention and treatment, water and sanitation	Kabul, Uruzgan, Bamiyan	\$1,705,030
	ACTED	IDP camp management	Baghlan, Takhar	\$630,000
	ACTED	Food, non-food items	Northeast	\$5,500,000
	ACTED	Livelihoods, agriculture, emergency rehabilitation	Baghlan, Faryab, Takhar, Kabul, Shomali	\$750,000
	ACTED	Nahrin earthquake response	Baghlan	\$25,000
	Airserv	Air Transport Services	Countrywide	\$1,574,756
	CARE	Food assistance and reconstruction	All	\$2,318,403
	CARE	Livelihoods	Wardak, Ghazni	\$863,627
	CARE	Water and health	Kabul, Wardak, Ghazni	\$355,005
	Concern Worldwide	Shelter – repair of 5,000 homes	Northeast	\$1,203,343

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
	Concern Worldwide	Distribution of seeds & tools, rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, income generation activities	Badakshan, Baghlan, Takhar, Bamiyan provinces	\$1,737,318
	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Non-food items for 200,000 people	Central Highlands	\$988,087
	Church World Service (CWS)	Transport of non-food items		\$49,902
	Focus/Aga Khan Foundation	Seed multiplication, water supply rehabilitation, and complementary food distribution	Bamiyan, Baghlan, and Balkh	\$1,436,134
	GOAL	Emergency shelter, water and sanitation, non-food items for IDPs, locust eradication	Samangan	\$600,000
	GOAL	Food, shelter, water, sanitation, winterization	Samangan and Jowzjan provinces	\$5,500,000
	GOAL	Emergency agricultural, potable water and sanitation rehabilitation, and shelter repair	Samangan and Jowzjan provinces	\$1,000,000
	International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA)	Seed multiplication, technical assistance for seed procurement and regulation	Countrywide	\$2,525,000
	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Food, non-food items	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
	International Medical Corps (IMC)	Primary health care	Herat	\$735,000
	IMC	Maternal/Child Health Care	Herat, Badghis	\$1,817,648
	IMC	Primary health care	Bamiyan, Wardak, Parwan	\$3,500,000
	IMC	Primary health care, supplemental feeding, cash for work water and agricultural rehabilitation programs	Bamiyan, Parwan, Wardak	\$1,943,757
	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Food, non-food items	Faryab, Badghis, Balkh	\$562,313
	IOM	Distribution of charcoal for cooking and heating fuel	Herat, Faryab, Kunduz	\$1,069,760
	IOM	IDP care and support, and transport as needed	North and West	\$3,000,000
	International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health and food security for approximately 54,000 returning IDPs and residents	Balkh	\$725,831
	IRC	Food, potable water, well rehabilitation	North	\$3,650,000
	IRC	Medical, public health, education & self-help programs in camps and urban settings	Balkh, Ghor,	\$3,250,104
	International Resource Groups (IRG)	Food Augmentation Team		\$360,112
	IRG	Food Augmentation Team		\$254,708
	Mercy Corps	Food, water, non-food items	South, Central	\$2,000,000

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
Mercy Corps		Water/sanitation, agriculture, livestock vet services, spot rehabilitation	South, Central	\$1,000,000
Mercy Corps		Rehabilitation of wells & agriculture infrastructure, seed multiplication	Nimroz, Helmand, Kandahar, Uruzgan, Takhar, Kunduz, Baghlan	\$3,000,308
Save the Children (SC/US)		Support Assessment Mission	South, West	\$93,467
SC/US		Nutrition	North	\$206,488
SC/US		Food, health	Central, North	\$2,000,000
SC/US		Spot reconstruction, cash for work, and medical clinic rehabilitation	Faryab, Sar-e-Pul	\$3,262,312
Shelter for Life (SFL)		Cash for work road reconstruction & emergency home repair for returning IDPs	Kunduz, Takhar	\$1,294,550
SFL		Shelter	Herat	\$130,000
SFL		Emergency shelter for Nahrin earthquake	Baghlan	\$2,241,278
Solidarites		Rehabilitation, agricultural revitalization	Samangan, Balkh, Bamiyan	\$1,739,115
Tufts University		Assessment Mission	South, West	\$201,868
UNCHS/Habitat		Cash for work rehabilitation of public areas, solid waste removal	Kabul, Kandahar, Mazar-e-Sharif	\$382,850
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (UNFAO)		Agriculture, seed multiplication		\$300,000
UNFAO		Manual locust eradication	North	\$260,000
UNFAO		Seed multiplication, procurement, and distribution		\$1,095,000
UNFAO		Security surveillance, water resource management, farm power, & spring seed distribution	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
UNFAO		Sunn Pest Eradication	Faryab, Sar-e-Pul, Badghis, Jowzjan	45,000
UNICEF		Nutrition, health, water, sanitation	Countrywide	\$1,650,000
UNICEF		Water, sanitation	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)		Coordination	Countrywide	\$185,150
UNOCHA		Coordination	Countrywide	\$2,000,000

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
UNOCHA		Coordination	Countrywide	\$500,000
World Food Program (WFP)		Emergency road repair	Turkmenistan border	\$300,000
WFP		Joint Logistics Center		\$2,000,000
WFP		Logistics support equipment and services	All	\$2,500,000
WFP		Food (15,000 MT), processing, transport		\$6,000,000
WFP		Purchase of trucks for food delivery		\$5,000,000
Field Support		Operational support for USAID/OFDA teams in Central Asia		\$1,900,953
Airlifts and OFDA relief commodities		Procurement and/or transport of blankets, plastic sheeting, tents, kitchen sets, medical kits, wheat bags, high-energy biscuits, and sugar		\$4,026,634
Central Asia Task Force Allowance		Transfer to USAID/Central Asia Task Force to support airlift of school textbooks for Afghan children		\$692,000
Central Asia Task Force Allowance		Support for airlift of school textbooks for Afghan children		\$50,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/OFDA				\$103,187,811
USAID/FFP				
WFP		Airlift from Quetta, Pakistan to Osh, Kyrgyzstan		\$2,000,000
WFP		31,050 MT Lentils and vegetable oil		\$25,418,500
WFP		36,000 MT Wheat		\$15,900,000
WFP		72,700 MT Food commodities		\$38,555,000
WFP		24,320 MT Food commodities		\$18,600,000
WFP		38,000 MT Wheat		\$17,530,400
WFP		34,800 MT Wheat and vegetable oil		\$19,984,300
Total FY 2002 USAID/FFP				\$137,988,200
USAID/OTI				
Voice of America		Radio program		\$187,820
IOM		HEAR bulletin and radios		\$1,500,000
IOM		Community reconstruction		\$8,095,631
Internews		Media/journalist training		\$998,720
RONCO		Small grants/operations support		\$3,000,000
UNDP		UNDP Trust Fund in support of the Interim Afghan Administration		500,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/OTI				\$14,282,171
STATE/HDP				
HALO Trust		Demining program		\$3,300,000
UNICEF		Mine awareness program		\$700,000
UN Mine Action Program		Demining equipment		\$1,000,000
RONCO		UXO experts		\$2,000,000
Total FY 2002 State/HDP				\$7,000,000
USDA				
WFP		40,000 MT of food commodities		\$22,500,000
WFP		43,300 MT of wheat		\$19,098,712

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
Total FY 2002 USDA.....				\$41,598,712
STATE/PRM				
	Church World Service (CWS)	Support for refugees and returnees		\$172,667
	CWS	Support for income generation, literacy, and math training for female refugee returnee and IDPs		\$679,061
	Cooperative Housing Foundation	Support for returning refugees and IDPs in Bamiyan and Kabul		\$2,157,662
	ICRC	Emergency Appeal		\$10,100,000
	ICRC**	Protection and emergency assistance		\$11,000,000
	ICMC	Support for Afghans in Pakistan		\$515,304
	IFRC	Emergency Appeal		\$4,000,000
	International Medical Corps (IMC)	Healthcare, education, and microcredit for Afghan refugees	Haripur and Baluchistan, Pakistan	\$1,225,524
	IOM	Support for Refugees and IDPs		\$4,800,000
	IOM	Emergency Appeal		\$2,000,000
	IOM	Support for Refugees and IDPs		\$1,000,000
	International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Operational Support		\$231,248
	IRC	Reintegration project for returning refugees	Southern, central, and western Afghanistan	\$2,500,019
	Mercy Corps	Support for Afghans in Pakistan		\$376,781
	Mercy Corps	Operational support		\$162,775
	Mercy Corps	Stabilize at-risk communities, facilitate returns to Helmand Province, Afghanistan		\$1,489,434
	Save the Children/US	Health services for Afghan refugees		\$1,833,251
	UNDP	Support for Information Systems		\$500,000
	UNOCHA	Donor Alert for Afghans Program		\$2,125,000
	UNOCHA	Coordination of activities (communications, IT, security)		\$1,000,000
	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Special Program for Afghanistan		\$500,000
	UNHCR	Emergency Appeal		\$30,000,000
	UNHCR	Support for returning Afghan refugees		\$20,000,000
	UNHCR	Support for Afghans in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran		\$4,600,000
	UNHCR**	Repatriation and reintegration for Afghan refugees and IDPs		\$7,700,000
	UNHCR	Support for refugee children	Pakistan	\$1,000,000
	UNICEF	Back-to-school campaign		\$2,000,000
	UNICEF	Emergency Relief		\$4,000,000
	UNICEF	Education, Water/Sanitation		\$2,000,000
	WFP	Operations/Logistics Support		\$4,000,000
	WFP	Coordination and Support Services		\$1,500,000

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
WFP		Logistics, food management, supply in Afghanistan and Pakistan		\$ 499,000
WHO		Basic health for returning Afghans		\$1,000,000
Total FY 2002 State/PRM				\$126,667,726
DOD				
		Airdrop of 2,423,700 Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs)		\$50,897,769
Total FY 2002 DOD				\$50,897,769
Total FY 2002 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan.....				\$481,622,389

TAJIKISTAN – DROUGHT FY 2002				
USAID/OFDA				
CARE		Purchase and distribution of winter wheat to 36,000 people		\$998,180
Total FY 2002 USAID/OFDA.....				\$998,180
USAID/FFP				
WFP		35,000 MT wheat flour		20,000,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/FFP.....				\$20,000,000
Total FY 2002 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan.....				\$20,998,180

FY 2001/ FY 2002 SUMMARY	
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2001*	\$184,367,625
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2002	\$481,622,389
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2002/2001.....	\$665,990,014
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001	\$67,210,000
Note: FY 2001 USG assistance to Tajikistan included assistance through USAID/OFDA, USAID/FFP, USDA, the Department of State, and Freedom Support Act funds administered through a variety of agencies.	
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001/2002.....	\$88,208,180

*Note: Detailed breakdowns of FY01 and FY02 assistance are available in previous Central Asia Region situation reports.

**Note: New funds announced on July 1 are both committed and obligated.

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USAID/OFDA bulletins can be obtained from the USAID web site at
http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/ofda/situation.html